Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2965.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861. VOL. 5. NO. 2.

DENTISTRY.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BINDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

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Hon. Job Mann, Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna, "	"
John Mower, "	"
R. Forward, Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil	"
J. Watt & Co., Pittsbur	"
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CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on Julianna Street, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
G. H. SPANG.

Aug. 1, 1859.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

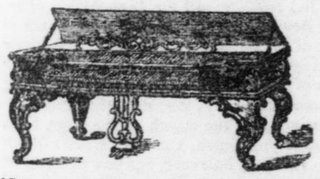
DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned :

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Nov. 16.

JOHN NELSON

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞ No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞ The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

Select Poetry.

Lines on a Skeleton.

This poem appeared in the London Morning Chronicle just forty years ago. A reward of fifty guineas failed to bring out its authorship, nor is it yet known :

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of etherial spirit full,
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat,
What beauteous visions filled this spot?
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot?
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But, start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When the stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained,
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke!
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils Eternity.

Say did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed:
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with Angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

[From the Hamilton Ohio Telegraph.]

A SOLDIER SPEAKS.

" Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

We were not a little surprised to hear that our friend, J. W. Wilson, since his return from the wars, had become a decided anti war Vallandigham-Crittenden-peace at any sacrifice man.—To those who listened to his battle rallies a few weeks ago, this sudden conversion will be a matter of astonishment. It would not be strange after this to hear of his being—well, what is the next greatest absurdity—in favor of Val. for Governor.—*Hamilton Intelligencer.*"

I find the above in the abolition organ of this county last week. How eager must these men be for surprises! Almost as eager as Bob Schenck. Without ever having sent out a scouting party, or taken any pains to discover, by personal inspection, my position, he rushes into his U. G. R. R. sheet, and charges pell mell upon "a deep cut." "Surprises" appear to be a chronic complaint in the ranks of the leading Republicans just now. It is suprising to them that a man should be in favor of a war for repossessing the General Government of its rightful property, and protecting the National Capital and at the same time opposed to a war for the purpose, as some avow, of "*wiping out slavery*," and encouraging "*servile insurrection.*" I am ready whenever A. Lincoln wants me to assist in enforcing the laws, but if he asks me to violate the laws of my country, I shall turn my musket against him.

While I am in favor of what is right, I am opposed to what is wrong. Every soldier, and I am one, is under the solemn obligation of an oath, to support the Constitution of this country. I am too much of a soldier to violate my oath at the command of any *military necessity*. Called out by the President in what was regarded as a just and righteous cause, and in conformity to the laws of the country, I with others was made a tool of to swindle the people out of millions of dollars, exposed to unnecessary hardships and then under the pains and penalties of being called cowards and sent home naked we were asked to sanction an unauthorized, open, palpable, and clearly unnecessary violation of the Constitution.

Very "surprising" that we would prefer to be called cowards! If we cannot put down rebellion without becoming rebels ourselves, let rebellion go to the devil. I am satisfied that the most fatal mistake that ever the people made was to countenance such usurpations as the President has been guilty of. The rebellion could have been put down "decently and in order" in a very short time by pursuing a straight forward course, but it is every day assuming the proportions of a gigantic civil war. The whole South becoming alarmed at these violent assumptions of prerogative, will soon be united as one man, while the North is becoming more and more divided. Following upon the heels of those ususpations, we have other and still more dangerous indications—we find the leading Republican journals, and their leading men attacking General Butler, General McClellan, and General Patterson—the three great Democratic Generals of the army. What for? Because they are in favor of treating slaves as "*properly*," and for putting down "servile insurrections." This "surprising" journal, which not only attacks officers in the army, but soldiers likewise, is the loudest in his "*battle rallies*" against them. I charge upon his U. G. R. R. open Chicago platform cars with the certainty of a sure aim, that he is opposed to this war unless it is waged for the extinction of slavery. Let every true Republican and Democrat keep a sharp lookout for Abolition masked batteries, and in the eloquent language of the immortal Bob, call upon every one to do his duty. We said before the war that Abolitionism and Secessionism, were twin brothers. We are at war with both still.

The Abolitionists are doing more to give aid and comfort to Jeff Davis than all the armed men he has.

Two months ago the mighty North was united, invincible. Who is dividing the North? Old General Joshua's battle cry ringing from the safe and pertinent position which he holds high in the authority of this Administration, finds a willing re-echo from every Abolition pulpit and press in the land. The cry is "EVERY MAN WHO SENDS A SLAVE TO HIS MASTER IS A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY."

The grand army of Democrats, both in the army and at home, hurls back the charge of treason in your very teeth. As to being a Vallandingham man, I am no slave; I belong neither to you nor to him. I did not vote for him. I voted for an honest old miller, who has two sons in the army, while the Intelligencer has but one. When Val. says that he is for the Constitution, first, last, and at all hazards, I am with him. When he says that he is for all that can be saved of the Union next, I am with him; and when he says that he is for peace as the *best way* to preserve both, I am with him. You are not. Is it not a little surprising! I also prefer Val. for Governor to Dennison or any of his numerous family. More surprising still! As to Crittenden, I was in favor of his propositions before the war, and am in favor of them still. I am for peace even at the sacrifice of the Republican war, not to put down rebellion, but a war in which the glorious stars and stripes are to be carried in triumph over the heads of a few free niggers and 30,000,000 white slaves. There will be more "ground and lofty tumbling" before that time comes.

J. W WILSON.

A Shameful Affair.—The Venango *Spectator*, published at Franklin, gives us the following account of one of the most reckless, brutal and fiendish outrages that have yet resulted from the lawless attempts to crush freedom of speech. To what state must a community have arrived that tolerates such an atrocious condition of public sentiment as this report shows? Bad as it is, though, it is but an index of the index of the inevitable results that must follow the continued teaching of the abominable sentiments that have been instilled into the public mind of late, by the leaders and presses of the Republican party. The *Spectator* says :

"A gentleman, whose veracity is undoubted, informs us of the particulars of an outrage committed upon the family of Mr. Jacob Dietrich, of Pinegrove township, on the 22d of June last. The substance of our informant's statement is, that on that day there was a pole raising at Centreville, near Mr. D's. residence, in which all parties assisted, and that all things proceeded in harmony until about 5, P. M. About that time two boys, one a son of Mr. Dietrich, commenced renewing an old quarrel, which resulted in several other persons taking part against young Dietrich. A crowd of persons, several of whom were armed, chased young Dietrich to his father's house. On arriving at the fence, in front of the house, several of the mob seized Mr. D., across the fence and tore his shirt from his back. Some half dozen then crossed the fence and commenced an attack upon this one unarmed man. During this melee a portion of the gang entered the house, one of whom was scalded by Mrs. D., and another knocked down by a stove lid in the hands of her son.—They seized Mr. Dietrich's gun, which they brought out and broke to pieces on the fence. A gun was pointed at him by one of the mob and his life saved by a man knocking the gun aside as it exploded.

"Mr. Dietrich, with the weapons that nature gave him, drove the mob from his house. He is a stout man and was in a fair way of whipping the whole party. The leader of the armed portion of the mob then ordered his men to load with ball. Mr. Dietrich, informed of his danger, made his escape from the back part of his house and ran towards the woods, a short distance. While running, some ten shots were fired at him, but he fortunately was not hit.—After Mr. D.'s escape the mob again entered the house, seized Mrs. D. and told her the only way to save her life was to come out and carry the flag they had with them. They threatened to kill her if she refused, and to burn the house. The mob, however, dragged her out, forced the flag into her hands, and compelled her to carry it. They then took their departure, threatening to return and sweep all the Democrats from Pinegrove township."

☞ Glory is the shadow of virtue.

FANATICISM AND CORRUPTION.

If there ever was a time in the history of nations, a moment of precious time, demanding the exercise of the highest elements of character, it is beyond doubt the present. The most important function of government, the law making power, is now deliberating upon a state of affairs exceeding in value and importance the Congress of 1776. We are painfully forced to admit it falls immeasurably below the standard of that body in wisdom and self-sacrificing patriotism. Party spirit has demoralized our whole people, and corruption stalks broadcast throughout the land. But few genuine patriots represent the people and find their way into the councils of the nation, and these few are likely to be overwhelmed in the tempest of the hour.

Let a halt be cried to the senseless bickerings of restive partizans, and devote our best energies in unity to save the greatest and noblest government on earth. The Detroit *Free Press*, referring to the action of the fanatic Lovejoy the other day in Congress, makes the following eloquent appeal : "While the heart of the nation throbs with intense anxiety at the peril which threatens our national life, and patriots are rushing in breathless haste to the field of battle, while the 'plain people' are fired with the love of country, and are eager to make any sacrifice of time, of property, of life itself, if necessary, to maintain our free institutions, the demon of party lies in wait to bring discord and division into the councils of the nation, and corruption, with its hundred hands, is ready to plunder the treasury, and riot upon the means gathered together for the holy purposes of self-defence. Like the vampyre it feasts upon the heart's blood of the nation, and ghoul-like gloats upon the ddsolation and ruin which marks its footsteps. How long shall these things be without a change? How long will the people, whose lives and fortunes are in peril submit patiently either to the one or the other without casting out their unfaithful servants?

"Congress had hardly assembled in the Halls of the Capitol, when Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, who has won for himself the unenviable notoriety of being the most ultra partizan in that body, introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law. All around him sat the representatives of the border States, the venerable Crittenden and his associates from Kentucky; Thomas, and others, from Maryland; Phelps and his compeers from Missouri; and Carlisle from Virginia, the bravest and noblest patriot of them all. While in the Senata Chamber there was Johnson, of Tennessee, fired with patriotism and love of country, equaling that of the Father of his country, and with a bravery far exceeding that of Leonidas at the Pass of Thermopylæ, had fought the battle of his country's liberty in his mountain home. These men who had all remained true to the constitution, true to the laws, and had again and again exhorted their people with fiery eloqueuce to remain true to the compromises of the constitution, were insulted and confounded by this crazy fanatic. Amid the clash of women and children, the groans of the dying, this man like a fiend must come to blight the counsels of the brave. How long will the people of the border remain true to the constitution if the leading men of the administration set it at defiance? How long can Johnston of Tennessee, and Carlisle, of Virginia, hold their constituents faithful and act in concert with the government to put down this rebellion if the men who give distinctive character to the administration are forever kindling the fires of fanaticism between the North and South? The constitution requires the return of fugitive slaves and he who swears to support it, and fails in this point, has broken his oath, and stands before the country and the world a perjurer. If he does not die a traitor's death, he will find a traitor's grave. Never was there more unparalleled impudence than this displayed by Lovejoy, who in one breath proposed to repeal a law approved by Washington, demanded by the constitution, and in the same breath denounced another who proposed to violate his oath by resigning his commission in the army because his State had seceded."

Newspapers One Hundred Years Ago.—Any one who will look over a file of London newspapers, of the reign of George III., will be astounded at the frequency with which crimes of violence were committed. Traitors were hung, drawn and quartered; burglary, forgery, horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and almost every kind of robbery, were punished with death. Shop-lifters, when not hanged, were branded or whipped. It was a common thing for twenty prisoners to receive sentence of death at one session of a criminal Court, and for half of them to be actually executed. At the same time, crimes of violence were the great staple of news, and the papers teemed with horrors.—Highway robbery was so common, was pursued with so much courage, skill and success, as a kind of liberal profession. We read of gangs of robbers, of the robbery of noblemen within sight of the dome of St Paul's, of the murder of women for a few shillings, of the most atrocious midnight butcheries. In the column of a newspaper which records several such deeds, we find it stated that at the "Lent Assizes," in the year 1774, one hundred and forty-six persons were sentenced to death, of whom very few were convicted of any of the few crimes for which a man is now put to death.

☞ The moon like certain politicians, changes every thirty days, when she looks at things in general with quite a new face. If a fact were wanting to determine the sex of the moon it would be found in the obstinacy about her age. Like most ladies, she is never a day older than thirty.

☞ A runaway thief having applied for work to a blacksmith, the latter showed him some handcuffs, and desired to know if he ever made any of them. "Why—yes, sir," said the other, "I have had a hand in them."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 8.

A respect of property is required from pupils. The rights of all must be respected.—This is the grand principle that extends throughout the whole theory of civil government.—Our laws aim at the protection of all our citizens, together with their rights. Civil government finds its end in the establishment and conservation of public freedom. Although the pupils may not strictly be considered citizens, yet they are under the direct authority and control of state government, and the same respect for the laws of our country will be required from them, as from the legal citizens of the country.

Natural laws have the penalties for their infringement affixed. No law of nature can be transgressed without the subject incurring the penalty affixed thereto. He who would act the gormandizer and use his stomach as a sort of *curiosity pouch*, must submit to the result, and be a dyspeptic. The transgression of a civil law, too, is met with punishment. Obedience then, to both natural and civil laws is required for our personal good. There is, however, a nobler reason for obedience to law than the fear of the penalty thereby incurred; we should obey laws because it is right for us to do so; because it is a duty. The same principles upon which the rectitude of state authority is based, underlie the whole theory of school government, and obedience to those laws and principles should in both cases be because it is a duty, because it is a moral requirement.

Pupils should be made to understand that they have no authority whatever to violate the rights and property of others; that each one's rights must be preserved inviolate. All their propensities for mischief or pleasure must be restrained when those propensities in any way interfere with the rights of the community, or with the rights and privileges of any particular portion of it. It is evident that such must be the case in order that the ultimate end of civil government may be subserved.

KAPPA.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The grand problem of educators seems to be, how best to train the mind, soul, and body at the same time. An intellectually educated man, without a corresponding degree of moral culture, is likely to degrade his mental acquirements. A man well trained in morality and piety, can accomplish far less in a weak and diseased body, than in a strong and healthy one. A man, if he be physically educated, and be so deficient in mental and moral requisites, as to use his physical powers for the mere purpose of pelting and knocking the breath out of every antagonist he meets, is of but little use to society. The whole man must be educated, that our intelligent men may not be infidels; our moralists and divines, not such as are too feeble to do good, our physical and muscular men, not bullies and prize fighters.

The great fault of our present system of education seems to be, that mind, soul, and body are each trained separately. The teacher too often thinks he performs his whole duty, when he merely trains the mind, the divine, when he presents food for the soul, and the gymnast, when he prepares his student for the prize ring.

The great want of common schools, as well as higher institutions of learning, is a system of physical culture, to be united with mental and moral training. It is a significant fact, that as our school terms and other educational advantages gradually increase, so also does the number of curved spines, consumptives, and premature graves. The midnight student is not the one who makes his mark in the world, for the reason that he becomes so worn down by continual study and so little physical training, that he never lives long enough. It would be nonsense to suppose that this is caused by too much brain work. It is the legitimate result of a neglect to properly train the physical powers in connection with the mental attributes and moral propensities. When study and active exercise are intermingled, the result is beneficial and wholesome; but when this is not the case, the one faculty, by a preponderance of culture, must overbalance and overturn the good of the other. Heretofore the body seems to have been very much neglected, and the whole attention of the teacher seems to have been turned to the culture of the mind. As a consequence, our race has become celebrated for its number of delicate, chalk-cheeked ladies, and for its thin-fingered, feeble, feminine specimens of the male portion of humanity. Visit our cemetries and the cold, silent tombstones tell you but too plainly that the great number of those who sleep the long, majestic sleep of death were consigned to their cold and narrow beds of earth long before the middle watch of the night of man's sojourn upon the earth.

PHYSICAL

HAVOC OF LIFE BY WAR.

It is difficult to conceive what fearful havoc war has made of human life. Some of its incidental ravages seem to defy all belief. It has at times entirely depopulated immense districts. In modern, as well as ancient times, large tracts have been left so utterly desolate, that a traveler might pass from village to village, even from city to city, without finding a solitary inhabitant. The war of 1756, waged in the heart of Europe, left in one instance no less than twenty contiguous villages without a single man or beast. The Thirty Years' War, in the seventeenth century, reduced the population of Germany from 12,000,000 to 4,000,000—three fourths; and that of Wurtemberg from 500,000 to 48,000—more than nine-tenths! Thirty thousand villages were destroyed; in many others the population entirely died out; and in districts once studded with towns and cities, there sprang up immense forests.

Look at the havoc of sieges—in that of Londonderry 12,000 soldiers, besides a vast number of inhabitants; in that of Paris, in the sixteenth century, 30,000 victims of mere hunger; in that of Malplaquet, 34,000 soldiers alone; in that of Ismal, 40,000; Vienna, 70,000; of Ostend, 120,000; of Mexico, 150,000; of Acre, 300,000; of Carthage, 700,000; of Jerusalem, 1,000,000.

Mark the slaughter of single battles—at Lepanto, twenty-five thousand; at Austerlitz, thirty thousand; at Eylau, sixty thousand; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras—seventy thousand; at Borodino, eighty thousand; at Fontenoy, one hundred thousand; at Arabela, three hundred thousand; at Chalons, three hundred thousand of Attila's army alone; four hundred Usipetes were slain by Julius Cæsar in one battle, four hundred and thirty thousand Germans in another.

Take only two cases more. The army of Xerxes, says Dr. Dick, must have a mounted to 5,283,320; and, if the attendants were only one-third as great as common at the present day in eastern countries, the sum total must have reached nearly six millions. Yet, in one year, this vast multitude was reduced, though not entirely by death, to three hundred thousand fighting men; and of these only three thousand escaped destruction. Jenghis-khan the terrible ravager of Asia in the thirteenth century, shot ninety thousand on the plains of Nessa, and massacred two hundred thousand of the storming of Kharasm. In the district of Herat, he butchered one million six hundred thousand, and in two cities with their dependencies, one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand. During the last twenty seven years of his long reign, he is said to have massacred more than half a million every year; and in the first fourteen years, he is supposed, by Chinese historians, to have destroyed not else than eighteen millions; a sum total of over thirty-two millions in forty-one years.

In any view, what a fell destroyer is war! Napoleon's wars sacrificed full six millions, and all the wars consequent on the French Revolution, some nine or ten millions. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed, in forty-two years, more than twelve millions of American Indians. Grecian wars sacrificed fifteen millions; Jewish wars, twenty-five millions; the wars of the twelve Cæsars, in all, thirty millions; the wars of the Romans, before Julius Cæsar, sixty millions; the wars of the Roman Empire, of the Saracens and Turks, sixty millions each; those of the Tartars, eighty millions; those of Africa one hundred millions.

Dr. Dick says that if we take into consideration the number not only of those who have fallen in battle, but of those who have perished through the natural consequences of war, it will not be overrating the destruction of human life if we affirm, that one-tenth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war; and according to this estimate, more than fourteen hundred thousand millions of human beings have been slaughtered in war, since the beginning of the world. Edmund Burke went still further, and reckoned the sum total of its ravages, from the first, at no less than thirty-five thousand millions.

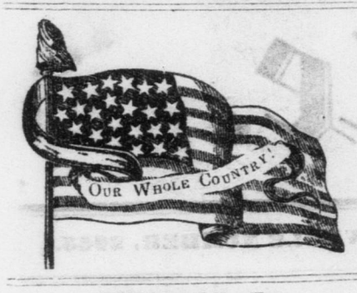
OLD HICKORY VS. OLD ABE.

"It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to over step the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there CAN BE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CLAIMING ANYTHING BEYOND THEM. EVERY *attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be* PROMPTLY AND FIRMLY OPPOSED. For *one* evil example will *lead to other measures still* MORE MISCHIEVOUS, and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislaton, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."—*Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address.*

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, *let the battle result as it may, THERE WILL BE AN END of the UNION, and with it the hopes of freedom.—The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessing of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the COMMON RUIN.*"—Jackson's Farewell Address.

☞ "Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "Oh, on the looking glass, to be sure," was the reply.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : AUGUST 9, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEN. JAMES BURNS,
JUNIATA.

TREASURER,
MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP SHOEMAKER,
COLERAIN.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
SNAKE SPRING.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the office of W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, to supply a vacancy on the Democratic County Ticket, occasioned by the declination of Mr. Henry Wertz, the nominee for Poor Director. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Schellsburg, July 23d, '61. Chairman.

What of the Night?

The all-absorbing question, What is to be the result of the war? seems at present more than ever to occupy the public mind. The ploughman pauses in his furrow to cogitate upon the gloomy prospect. The merchant sits listless behind his counter, speculating upon the probability of a bank-rupt law, and the utter ruin of his business. The lawyer gives his opinions on the great issue at the same time that he gives advice to his client. What is to become of us? is the inquiry upon the lips of the people.—We could give our own views in regard to the end and consequences of the war, we might express our hopes, our doubts, our fears as to a favorable issue, but to do so at present, would, perhaps, be worse than useless. Let us cheerfully await our fate. Let us meekly bear the burdens of taxation and pecuniary loss. Let us obey the laws and support the rightful authorities; but never, never while the free winds blow, or the glad sun shines, let us be found base and servile enough to be made the slaves of the corrupt, tyrannical and infamous political dynasty that now holds and perverts to illegitimate and unauthorized uses, the powers of the General Government. If we can predict nothing more in regard to the result of the war than the complete and eternal overthrow of Black Republicanism, let us at least make that one hopeful prophecy, and determine that, come what may, it shall be fulfilled.

Dodging!

Week before last we asked the Abolition organ a plain question, the purport of which was: *If the present war should be made a war for the abolition of slavery in the seceded states, will you still favor its prosecution?* To this the editor replies that he is in favor of Crittenden's resolution adopted a few days ago by the lower House of Congress, which declares that the war is not waged for subjugation, &c. That is no answer to our question. We did not ask you whether the war is, or is not, waged for any particular purpose, but we asked you *whether if it should be waged for the abolition of slavery, you would sanction it.* We want no dodging. Give us a direct answer to this plain question.

Slavery Abolished by Congress!

This announcement will not be a startling one to those of our readers who have watched the recent proceedings in Congress. Both Houses have passed the Confiscation Bill, which deprives every master of all his slaves found giving aid to the rebels. As every slave in the Seceded States must necessarily, by his labor, give aid to the rebellion, this is a virtual and practical abolition of slavery, and was so intended by its authors. The bill was passed against the protest of Crittenden and other conservative advocates of the war, by a vote of 60 to 48. The Abolition of slavery will hereafter be a leading feature in the programme of the war.

Return of the "Taylor Guards."

On Friday morning last, the "Taylor Guards," of this place, Captain John H. Filler, lately composing a part of Gen. Patterson's division, marched into town, and were "welcomed home," by numerous friends who had been awaiting their arrival. We are rejoiced to be able to record the fact that they have all returned, safe and sound. Bedford county has now but one Company in the field, the Hopewell Company, Capt. Eichelberger, which we believe is at present stationed at Washington City.

☞ Peace Resolutions offered in Congress by Cox, of Ohio, were voted down by 80 nays to 45 yeas.

☞ Complaints concerning the failure of our paper to reach our subscribers in different parts of this county, are pouring upon us thick and fast. What is the matter? Are we not sufficiently meek in our submission to the decrees of Black Republicanism, that our paper has so much trouble in finding its way to our patrons, or has the hot weather a soporific effect upon the intellects of those happy patriots, the Postmasters? Perhaps Section 132 of the Postal Laws, may wake up somebody:

Sec. 132. *And be it further enacted*, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package or pamphlet, or newspaper with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster of the United States.

☞ That fatal disease, Diptheria, has made its appearance in our town, but happily as yet no deaths have resulted from it. It is very contagious. The symptoms are a brick red discoloration of the throat, small white specks on the tonsils, a feeling of lassitude throughout the system, and frequently pain in the head and ears. If taken in its earlier stages, it is said to be easily controlled.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "LITTLE BERKS."

The following communication is from the pen of a young gentleman of fine abilities and great promise of future usefulness. We commend his letter to the perusal of the public.

CENTREVILLE, July 31, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir:—

I send you this communication, with the hope that it may find a place in the columns of your highly esteemed and useful paper. In writing this article, I have most unwaveringly endeavored to adhere to truth and justice; to pen facts; untarnished, unvarnished and undisguised facts.

As the past 4th of July, the eighty fifth Anniversary of American liberty and nationality, drew near, I waited anxiously to receive a copy of President Lincoln's message to Congress.

The Fourth finally came, passed by and within a few days subsequently, the Message was obtained, being published at length in the various periodicals that reach our village; but never before was so I completely disappointed. and at the same time so thoroughly chagrined, as in perusing that most inflammatory document. I had, previous to its issue, most sanguinely hoped that the President would, in consideration of the imminent peril of the country, and his oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the Union intact, recommend to Congress such conciliatory and peaceful measures, as would be best calculated to strengthen our Southern brethren in the belief that all this clash of arms, this hurried march to the field of carnage and boisterous cry of "Union, Union," is kindly intended to again restore harmony and tranquil peace throughout the length and breadth of our beloved and threatened Republic. But alas! my cherished hopes and ardent expectations fell prone to earth, and passed away as things that perish, when I discovered that not a sentence, a word, a syllable of that Message looked to a *peaceful*, *manly* and *honorable* settlement of our present National difficulties.

It must appear obvious to every rational observer, to all such as have the judgment to determine and the honesty to admit, the aim, the letter, the spirit of any species of composition, that the late President's Message is one of the most extraordinary that ever reached the halls of our national Legislature. There is no proposition for reconciliation, no desire of compromise, no lenity, no word of real, earnest living patriotism, expressed therein; no, naught but the unhallowed and demoniac cry of "Coercion! Coercion!" War and war only, seems to be its entire object, its breathing sentiment. Judging from its general tone of expression, we are irresistibly forced to the inference, that the President rejoices that civil war, with all its train of concomitant horrors and crimes, is now deluging with fraternal blood, a land for the defence of which a Washington's arm was nerved, a Mercer's life was offered up, and the soil of these States crimsoned with the clotted gore of men who marched freely forth to meet the warlike hosts of England's boasted Sovereignty. He now, without question, glories in the thought that Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine is about to be verified in the most unlimited and unqualified sense of the term.

May a righteous Providence vindicate the honor of our adored and common country, and visit with blighting and mildew all efforts to rupture the bands which should bind with ligatures of fraternal love, these thirty four States into one solid, compact and formidable Union.

T. B. CESSNA.

The New York Day-Book.

This Journal has long been noted for its consistent, determined opposition to "Republican" doctrines, and it now not only combats the war in a vigorous style, but it attacks the very fundamental positions of the "Republican" party, and exposes the errors of Abolitionism. Its circulation, it is said, is rapidly increasing. All who desire a sound, "unterrified" Union Democratic paper from New York city, in favor of Peace, Justice and Fraternity, opposed to Mob Law, a Standing Army, Onerous Taxation, National Banks, High Tariffs, the Suppression of Free Speech, and a Military Dictatorship, will find it just what they want. THE WEEKLY DAY-BOOK has all the latest Telegraphic News, and as good a report of Cattle, Grain, and other Markets as any paper sent out of New York. The terms during the war are: One Copy, per Annum, $1; Five Copies, $5; Twenty-one Copies, $20. Any person who will start a club at a post-office where there is none now, and send $5 for five subscribers, will receive a sixth copy gratis. Additions to clubs can always be made at $1 each subscriber. Specimen copies sent free. Address Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 161 Nassau street, New York.

Changes in the Tariff--Direct Taxation.

The new tariff and direct taxation bill has passed both Houses of Congress. Among the rates of duty, as given in the Washington Sunday Chronicle, are the following:

On raw sugars, 2 cents per pound; on unrefined sugars, 2½ cents; refined sugars, 4 cents; cloved and tinctured sugars, 6 cents; molasses, 5 cents per gallon; teas, 15 cents; almonds, 4 cents; shelled almonds, 6 cents; crude limestone, $3 per ton; rolled limestone, $6; coffee, 4 cents per pound. cocoa, 3 cents, cocoa berries and shells, 2 cents; chocolate, 6 cents; cassia, 10 cents; cassia buds, 15 cents; cinnamon, 20 cents, cyane pepper, 6 cts; cyane pepper ground, 8c; cloves, 8 cents; currants, 5 cents; tartaric acid and Rochelle salts, 10 cents; dates, 2 cents, figs, 5 cents; ginger root, 3 cents; ginger ground, 5 cents; licorice paste and juice, 5 cents; mace and nutmegs, 26 cents; nuts, 2 cents; pepper, 6 cents; pimento, 6 cents; plums, prunes and raisins, 5 cents; Russian hemp, $40 per ton; Manilla and other hemps, $26; lead, in pig, $1,50 per cwt.; lead in sheets, $2,25 per cwt.; white and red lead $2,25 per cwt.; salt, in sacks, 18 cents per cwt; salt, in bulk, 12 cents; soda ash ½ cent per pound; bicarbonate of soda, 1 cent; sal soda, ½ cent; caustic soda, 1 cent; chloride of lime, 30 cents per cwt.; crude saltpetre, 1 cent; refined saltpetre, 2 cents; turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; oil of cloves, 70 cents per lb.; brandy, $1,50 per gallon; spirits of grain, 50 cents per gallon; gum copal and similar gums, 10 cents per pound.

The following articles are also rated at so much per centum ad valorem:

Arrow root, 20 per cent; preserved ginger, 30 per cent.; limes, bananas, and other tropical fruits, 20 per cent.; Peruvian bark, 15 per ct.; quinine, 30 per cent.; rags, 10 per cent., feathers, 30 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; sole leather, 30 per cent.; India raw, 10 per ct.; India rubber, manufactured, 30 per cent.; vegetable and unmanufactured ivory, 10 per cent.; all wines, 50 per cent.; gum silk and partly manufactured silk, 30 per cent.; silk and partly velvet silks, $3 per yd., or 35 per ct.; silk ribbons &c., 40 per cent. All importations beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 10 per cent.

All goods in store, or in bonded warehouse, will be subject to these duties. If not withdrawn in three years, to be taken by the government and sold.

DIRECT TAX.

The bill also apportions a direct tax of $20,000,000 among the States.

The President will divide the country into collection districts and appoint collectors, and after the second Tuesday in February, the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations to govern the assessment and collection. Attempts to evade the act or commit fraud will be punished. The salary of the assessors ranges from $2 to $3 per day. In the event of a refusal to pay the taxes, the collectors shall collect it by distraint and sale of the goods, chattles or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, at public auction. This distraint does not include tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plow necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, household furniture and necessary apparel.

Any collector guilty of oppression, injustice or extortion, shall be liable to a fine of $2,000. Any person guilty of perjury shall be liable to a fine of $500.

All incomes over $800 per annum are to be taxed 3 per cent. on the surplus over $800; when such income is derived from interest on treasury notes, the tax shall be 1½ per cent.—This tax goes into effect Jan. 1, 1862. All taxes not paid June 30, 1862, shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Neglect or refusal to pay this tax renders the offender liable to imprisonment until the tax is paid.—Should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time the act goes into effect, the President shall cause its provisions to be executed within such limits whenever the government authority is re-established. All taxes thus collected shall bear interest.

The act authorizes the appointment of a commissioner of taxes in connection with the treasury department, who shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary, and receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and shall have a number of clerks, whose aggregate salaries do not exceed $6,000.

NORTHERN CONSERVATISM! COMMON SENSE REVIVING!

A gleam of hope for the Country!

Immense peace meeting in New Jersey.—1,500 *Jersey Farmers in Council.—Great enthusiasm.*

An immense and enthusiastic Democratic Peace Meeting was held at Schaalenberg, Bergen County, New Jersey, Tuesday afternoon, July 30th. The meeting was called to order by N. H. Blauvelt, Esq, who nominated the Hon. Ralph Demarest for President.

The meeting was addressed by Thos. S. Lawrence, Esq., and Thomas Dunn English. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of New Jersey, a sovereignty always faithful to the compact which she entered into with the other States, her peers, and which has always strictly sustained the Constitution, we are loyal to the General Government to the full extent of its limited and specified powers, and devoted to that Union which was founded on the consent of its creators, and ratified by the several States, its members.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution, and that those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the hypocritical pretense of preserving the former, are enemies to be confronted and resisted.

Resolved, That we firmly protest against the attempts made, under color of the tyrant's excuse, "necessity," to consolidate this government, to reduce the rights of States to subjection, and to rob free white citizens, for whom this government was formed, of their constitutional rights and privileges.

Resolved, That the Union being based on the consent of States, and the good will of the people, cannot be preserved by the bayonet and sword of the soldier, and that the result of continued civil war can only be permanent dissolution of a Union which, up to this period, was a blessing to the people, and which would continue to be so throughout all time if administered according to its true spirit and intent.

Resolved, That we charge the awful responsibility for the pending CIVIL WAR, for all its sacrifice of valuable lives, its lavish waste of treasure, and the deadly blow it has stricken at our prosperity as a people—upon the agitators in the Northern States, who through the press and popular assemblages, and, most of all, from a prostituted pulpit, hav exerted themselves to "educate a generation to hate the South;" and and who are to day gloating over the spectacle of Americans hounded on to slaughter by the very parties who are witnesses of the contest but too cowardly to participate in it: That the aggressors among the States have been the transgressors of the bonds of the Union; and that upon the heads of the anti-slavery fanatics and demagogues of the North, who are playing into the hands of equally unscrupulous men in the South, rest the crimes of fratricide, bloodshed and treason against the liberties of the people and the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus* by irresponsible soldiery, through the orders of the Executive; the seizure of respectful petitions without color of law by the police of New York; the unlawful increase of the standing army; the stoppage of newspaper presses in Missouri; the incarceration of citizens without warrant, and the systematic attempt made to repress free speech by the tools of the President, meet our severest condemnation, and cannot be cured by the passage of laws which are themselves equally unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect.

Resolved, That the whole course of the executive, and of Congress of the United States at his instance, betrays a settled purpose to destroy the rights of States and individuals, and valuing the freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers, we are prepared to resist usurped power in every legal and rightful way that our determined hatred to tyranny may suggest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. George T. Cobb, the representative in Congress from this District, and that he be requested to use every means to stay the progress of this fratricidal war, and by a return to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to preserve the Union of States, and give it due force, efficiency and stability.

PEACE MEETING AT NEW CITY, N. Y.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION!

DECIDED RESOLUTIONS.

Pursuant to call, about a thousand of the sturdy farmers of Rockland county, assembled in mass meeting at New City Court House, on Saturday, July 20th, at noon—this being the third Peace demonstration held in that county.

Hon. Thomas Lawrence read the following resolutions, among others:

Resolved, That our reverence for the Constitution of the United States, as framed by the Fathers of the Republic, has been proved by our individual life-long adherence to its letter and spirit, and requires no new oath of allegiance to prove our fidelity.

Resolved, That we still delight in the title of "Union savers," as given to us in derision by those who have heretofore been willing to "let the Union slide." That we still cling to the faith of our fathers; that the Union of our States would best "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and that, while firm in this faith, we believe our Union can only be preserved by peace; that "War is disunion; is final and eternal separation!"

Resolved, That in the unnatural strife now pending, provoked merely, as we believe, by the fanaticism of the North, and urged on with blood-thirsty eagerness mostly by unprincipled politicians and political jobbers, we recognize the fulfilment of the prophetic warning of Andrew Jackson, as declared in his farewell address, to wit: "If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end to the hopes of freemen."

Resolved, That we witness with dismay the Constitution violated in many of its plainest provisions; the military power over riding the civil; the liberty of speech and of the press, the writ of Habeus Corpus, that venerable and almost sacred safe-guard of the citizen—*all, all* swept away, or ruthlessly trampled upon by those in power under the specious plea of a military "necessity."

Resolved, That the army of five hundred thousand men, proposed to be raised, must necessarily be taken from the productive energy of our country; and we believe must prove in any event destructive to our interests, and alarmingly dangerous to the liberties of a free people.

Resolved, That the cost already incurred in the prosecution of this war, imposes a burden upon the people hard to bear; and the increase proposed must prove so fearfully distressing to every vital and laboring interest of our country that a century of prosperity will not erase it. Poverty already stares us in the face, and utter ruin and starvation must be the final destiny of the great mass of our people.

These resolutions were put to the meeting and adopted unanimously, and with great cheering.

Mr. Lawrence, District Attorney of the county, then addressed the meeting, and was followed by C. C. Burr, Esq., of Bergen County, N. J. Their remarks were enthusiastically received.

PEACE MEETINGS.

On Saturday last, thirty ladies of Danbury, Conn., headed by the Danbury Brass Band, in a carriage drawn by six horses, proceeded through the principal streets of that village, followed by a large concourse of citizens, marching to the stirring notes of "The Star Spangled Banner," until they arrived at the "Hickory Tree," on which they caused to be raised a large white banner bearing the motto, PEACE AND OUR COUNTRY." In this small and feeble effort on the part of the ladies here, for the promotion of that good old doctrine, "Peace on earth, good will towards men," they will receive, says a Danbury letter in the Bridgeport Farmer, "the support of the six hundred and thirty-five good and loyal Democrats of this town."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee, who requested their publication in the Peace Journals of the State:

WHEREAS, Civil war is now raging in our midst; laying waste our land, demoralizing our people, prostrating all business, and carrying death and destruction to the firesides of many a once happy home—a war as wicked as it is unnatural, waged without regard to the Constitution, or the sacred rights of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That every emotion of patriotism and true love for our country, and her cherished institutions, and the respect which we owe to humanity demands that this civil war, the most terrible of National calamities, should be brought to an immediate close. That peace and "good will to all mankind" should prevail in the hearts of all, and that a spirit of brotherly love (the only safeguard of liberty) should once more assume its sway in the Councils of the Nation.

Resolved, That we as wives, mothers, and sisters, are ever ready to sacrifice all that we hold dear on earth, upon the altar of our common country; but we cannot believe that a war like the present can ever reconstruct the Union, that glorious inheritance of our fathers, that gem of liberty for which they shed the best and purest blood that ever animated life, that they might leave to their posterity this princeless boon of freedom.

Resolved, That we believe with the lamented Douglas "that War is Disunion, certain, irrevocable, and eternal separation;" and that peace, reconciliation, and compromise, are the only honorable means by which the Union can be saved, the government maintained, and the laws enforced, and to secure these happy results we pledge our unceasing and undivided efforts: believing that whatever the public feeling may be at present, the time will come who all humanity will applaud the course of those who now advocate peace to our country.

After the adoption of these resolutions the band struck up a few lively tunes, and the crowd dispersed. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

Peace meetings have recently been held in Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y., Venango county, Pa., in Wayne county, Pa., and doubtless in many other places. The following are some of the resolutions adopted:—

IN MARGARETVILLE, DEL. CO., N. Y.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the present attitude of the Republican party, in their refusal to entertain any propositions to restore peace to our distracted country.

Resolved, That of all wars, a civil war is the most repulsive and inhuman; and that we regard it as the worst of all possible means to to be used in the settlement of our present troubles.

Resolved, That a peaceful separation of the States, though much to be deplored, is far preferable to a forcible union, where harmony and fraternal feeling cannot be maintained.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union as it once existed, and belive the present war, if prolonged, will lead to its destruction. We therefore trust that Congress will devise a peaceful compromise, by which may be brought about a speedy settlement of all our difficulties.

Resolved, That we believe it to be our duty to support the government in every emergency, and are willing so to do, yet we declare to the world that we cannot be dragooned into the support of Abolitionism or Federalism in any form.

VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

WHEREAS, Many of these sacred rights have been wantonly and maliciously assailed by abolitionists, Republicans, preachers and editors, until they have goaded the South to rebellion and secession, and by refusing to offer and rejecting all compromse for a peaceful settlement of difficulties, have involved the nation in an unholy, unnecessary and fratricidal war, which will desolate our country, cripple our commerce and manufactures, destroy the lives of thousands of our citizens, and involve us in an overwhelming national debt, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land; and as law-abiding citizens will give a hearty support to all laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That the taking of human life under the frivolous pretext of war, before all reasonable means have been resorted to which human wisdom can invent to avert the evil, and before Congress has made a declaration of war in a legal and constitutional manner, is as unjustifiable as the taking of life contrary to civil law.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the disposition and ability of the people, to make a complete and satisfactory settlement of all difficulties, if they are coolly and dispassionately consulted, and their representatives guided by their counsel.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention, for the purpose of settling our national difficulties.

WAYNE COUNTY, PA.

WHEREAS, In view of the overwhelming evils of the present war, endangering the Union of the States, threatening ruin and bankruptcy to the happiest and most prosperous country on the earth, therefore

Resolved, That the preservation of our beloved Union by fighting, under present circumstances, is preposterous, and while we deeply deplore the resolution which has severed eleven States from the Union, we prefer peace to civil war, and believe that coercion can never carry with it the least weight in favor of reconciliation and peace.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that our members of Congress, now assembled, use their utmost endeavors towards a peaceable and honorable adjustment of our present troubles and that we will sustain them in their acts to save us from a continuance of civil war.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our army, apparently endorsed by the administration, in allowing, slaves to pass unmolested into the free States, ought to be considered *prima facie* evidence that the object of the war is more for Abolition than Union.

WAR NEWS.

BATTLE OF POCA CREEK.

The interest in the great battle near Manassas, seems to have shut out almost entirely from the press, the account of another considerable battle in Western Virginia, which we give below.

The Dunleath arrived from the Kanawha last night, bringing intelligence of an engagement disastrous to our arms. It seems that a force composed of the 12th Ohio, the Ironton Calvalry under Capt Rogers, and a portion of the Cleveland Artillery Company with two guns under Capt. Carter, was sent out by Gen. Cox to reconnoiter.

These troops were ordered up to reconnoiter and ascertain whether the enemy had any batteries and entrenchments, and to draw out the enemy to return and report to Gen. Cox that night.

These troops had proceeded about four miles from their camp when they came upon the enemy strongly intrenched on Scary Hill, near the mouth of Poca Creek, fifteen miles below Charlestown. The enemy were partly hidden from view, by trees cut down, and they had a masked battery of two rifled cannon. They were supposed to be about 700 strong. They had burned the bridge over the creek, and had fortified their position very strongly. Our troops had reached the bank and were about crossing, and when within three hundred yards of the enemy's battery, the latter opened fire, with both guns. Our boys returned the fire, but the enemy being strongly entrenched along the edge of the creek, and under cover of the trees, did not suffer much.

Our men were seriously annoyed by flank-firing, and by shots from an old log house occupied by a portion of the enemy. The strength of the enemy was not apparent, and could not have been less than fifteen hundred. Two companies of the Twenty-first and two of the Twelfth gallantly charged down the hill and along the edge of the river bank, routing the enemy who had annoyed their flank. The enemy were now reenforced by five companies of five hundred men, from Charlestown, making their whole force over 2,000. Our troops continued their fire until their ammunition gave out, when they were compelled to retire.

Four of our men were killed in the skirmish, and seventeen wounded. Of these we have only a partial report.

The killed include: George Blen, of Company L, 21st Regiment: Lieut. Guy Pomeroy, of Company D, 21st, wounded, and since died: Capt. Allen, of Company D, 21st Regiment. There were seventeen wounded and tree missing. Capt. Hill, of Middletown, was wounded in the leg. Capt. Sloan, of Hillsborough, was shot in the body.—Capt. Smith, of Xenia, received a shot from a musket.

Lieut. Brown, of Dayton, was taken prisoner. Perry Taylor, of Xenia, was wounded. Timberlake, of Xenia, was reported missing. Col. Norton, was wounded in the leg, and was taken prisoner.

It was reported that Col. Woodruff, and other officers of the Second Kentucky, who went to the assistance of these men, were captured, but the statement needs confirmation.

The stemer Dunleath brought down the body of Lieut. Pomeroy, and it will be forwarded to his friends in Putnam county.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, arrived yesterday morning from Old Point Comfort, but brought no news of special interest.

A difficulty occurred at Newport Newspoint on Thursday, in which a private made an attack on an officer. The latter fired on his assailant, the ball entering his face and passing out of his neck, producing a serious if not a fatal wound. The whole army at that point is said to be in a state of insubordination, and it is apprehended that there will be a general revolt against the authority of the officers.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE POCOMOKE.

On Tuesday afternoon General Butler sent three armed vessels to the mouth of the Pocomoke river, on the Eastern Shore, for the purpose of capturing the steamer Wilson Small and other vessels suspected of affording "aid and comfort" to the Confederates, by carrying provisions.

On reaching the mouth of the river, inside of Watt's Island, where the channel is intricate, and approaches near to the Virginia shore, a battery of heavy guns opened fire on them from the shore. They attempted to escape when the whole of the gunboats run on a bar and there remained.

The Virginians immediately sent into the interior for reinforcements with a view to the capture or destruction of the vessels. They had not been heard from at Fortress Monroe up to Thursday afternoon, and it was supposed they had fallen into the hands of the Confederates.

Where the Federal vessels grounded is only about a mile from the point where a sanguinary battle took place in 1814 between the large flotilla under Com. Whaley and the English forces.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, of Thursday published the following special dispatch received there by Governor Pierpont from General Cox:

Gauley, Va., July 29, via *Gallipolis, July* 31.—The Kanawha Valley is now free from the rebel troops. Most of the forces raised by Wise in this valley left him between Charleston and this place. I had sent them assurances that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and many have done so, asserting that they were cheated into the rebel service. I regret to have to say that Wise, in his retreat, has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams of the people of the valley. All parties denounce him for his vandalism. I congratulate you on the success of this expedition.

J. D. Cox,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

CAPTURE OF FORTY FEDERAL TROOPS.

The Boston Herald publishes the following letter from the adjutant of Col. Cass's (Mass.) regiment announcing the capture of forty men of that regiment by the Confederates:

Arlington Heights, July 29.

Editor of Boston Herald:—I have to inform you that forty (40) of our men were captured this morning by the rebels. The men were sent out on picket duty yesterday. Our mail messenger, Sergeant Maloney, who left here last Saturday to get the mail at Washington, was taken prisoner by a skirmishing party belonging to a Mississippi regiment situated within eight miles of our camp. Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. PERKINS, Adjutant,
9th Mass. Regt., Col. Cass commd'g.

THE BLOCKADE ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter to a gentleman in Fall River, Mass., from a gentleman in North Carolina, states that the ports of Wilmington, Beaufort, Washington, Plymouth, Hereford, and several other smaller places, have no actual blockade. An English brig is now in port at Wilmington, loaded and ready to sail for Liverpool. Moreover, a steamtug, called the "Mariner," sails in and out of Wilmington constantly. She is now on a privateering cruise off Cape Hatteras. The Sounds of Pamlico and Albermarle, according to the same authority, are strongly fortified.—Fort Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, has been strengthened, and now mounts fifteen guns. There is, however, but one company of soldiers stationed at the fort. "Federal Point" has been changed to "Confederate Point," and is also strongly fortified.

☞ RETURNED FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. Julius Bing, a German, who accompanied Senator Foster, of Conn., and other civilians, on the field at Bull Run, on the memorable Sunday of the battle, and was made a prisoner, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. He says that having been forwarded to Richmond with other prisoners, he was released on the interposition of the British Consul, being a British subject. He reports that the Hon. Alfred Ely, of New York, and Col. Corcoran, of the New York 69th, are both prisoners in Richmond, and though confined, are not kept in the jail or common military prison, but in comfortable quarters.

THE BLOOD IS LIFE. No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleaned, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great keystone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at September Term (2d day) 1860.

J. G. Rohm	vs.	Bedford Railroad Co
Henry Reighard et al	vs	Wm. H. Irwin et al
Lott & Watson	vs	J. Sproat et al
Abner Thompson	vs	David Stuckey
Wm. A. Powell	vs	Jacob Studebaker
Artemas Bennett	vs	Wm. Oss et al
G. W. Steel's use	vs	W. T. Daugherty et al
Henry Ickes et al	vs	A. J. Crisman
Same	vs	L. W. Crisman
Abm. Skelly	vs	Joseph Garber
Joshua B. Bond	vs	Bedford Min. Sp. Co.
H. Reighard et al	vs	W. H. Irwin
John Luman	vs	Rob't. Adams et al
John Eicher	vs	John Brown et al
Charles W. Colvin	vs	John C. Riffle
O. E. Shannon's use	vs	Philip Keagy et al
Som't & Bedf'd T R Co	vs	Davis & Bowles
Jacob Snider	vs	Jacob Lingenfelter
Geo. Cartright	vs	John Cessna Esq
Eve Bowman	vs	Joseph Bowman
George Miller	vs	James Patton
Wm. A. May	vs	H. B. Elbin
Reuben O'Neal et al	vs	Lewis Evans et al
Z. Shafer	vs	H. B. Elbin

Prothonotary's Office, S. H. TATE,
Bedford August 9, '60. Proth'ry.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to in and for said county, on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The account of William Snell, administrator of the estate of Catharine Snell, late of East Providence Township, deceased.

2. The partial account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

3. The account of John Studebaker, Guardian of Ann Miller, minor child of Andrew Miller, late of Londonderry Township, deceased.

4. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Samuel Carn, deceased, who was Guardian of Sarah and David Longenecker, minor children of Abraham Longenecker, deceased.

5. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Margaret Hafer, late of Bedford Township deceased.

6. The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will and testament of Magdalena Stoler, late of Liberty Township, deceased.

7. The account of Robt. M. Taylor, Executor of the last will and testament of Richard Knouff, late of Harrison Township, deceased.

8. The account of Jacob S. Brown, Trustee to sell the real estate of Margaret Croft, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

9. The account of Valentine Steckman, administrator of the estate of Henry Steckman late of Monroe Township, deceased.

10. The account of J. K. Latshaw, administrator of the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased.

11. The account of Joseph W. Sleek and William Sleek, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sleek, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

12. The Final account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Hammer, late of Union Township, deceased.

13. The account of Jeremiah E. Black and George W. Horn, administrators, of the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, deceased.

14. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham R. Craine, late of Bedford Township deceased.

15. The account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased.

Register's office, S. H. TATE,
Bedford, Aug. 9, '61. Register.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, (2d. day.) 1861.

John C. Vickroy, Foreman, John Cavender, David Evans, Martin Feightner, Joseph Foller, George Grove, C. B. Kochendorfer, Wm. McDonald. John E. Miller, Daniel Miller, Duncan McVicker, Thomas Mulenix, John C. Miller, Simon Nycum, Abraham Reighard, John Rininger, Abraham Ritchey of Adm., George Speece, Wm. States, Philip Steckman, Christian Speece, Alexander Tate, Levi Weisel, Alfred Willison.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Border, Robert Blackburn, George Beegle, John W. Bowen, Samuel Beckley, Thomas Cook, Daniel Crisman, Jacob C. Devore, Asa Duvall, Wm Eicholtz, Isaac S. Fickes, George Fluck, Abraham Fluck, Charles Hoyman, Wm Haney, John Ickes, David Kauffman, Michael Lutz, Josiah Miller, Jacob W. Miller, Henry Markle, John Miller, Alexander McGregor, Esq., Jacob Moses, Abraham Moore, Archibald Perdew, George Powell, Jacob Road, John Remby, Wm. Snell, George Sharer, Wm. Stuckey, Daniel J. Shuck, George Tewell, John K. Taylor, George Vonstine, John Wilhelm Jr., John H. Wilkinson.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of John Fickes, Committee of Peter Colebaugh, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next.

Prothonotary's Office, S. H. TATE.
August 9, 1861. Pro't.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at September Term, next, for a discharge in the following cases.

As Administrator of the Estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd.

As Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

As one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd., and as one of the Executors of the Will of Abraham R. Craine, dec'd.

aug. 9, '61. JOB MANN.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the first Monday of September, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
August 9, 1861. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 9 '61. Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend Exponas, and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mill's heirs and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres, cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brallier Sr, and others, situated in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 106½ acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared & under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house tenant house, and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham and Co., and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, loom house, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Henry Grubb and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O' Neal.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith,

ALSO, One tract of land known as the Sugar-bottom, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a stoy and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Reinmeger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situated in St Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO, One tract of land containg 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone, grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stiver and others, situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 1 acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the West and South, and public road on the East and North, and all situated in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situated in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of the defendant Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house two log stables, and other out-buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situated in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO, All the interest of the defendant Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO, All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Cruse, Adam Zenbower and others, situated in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith & others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

ALSO, All defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joshua Pennell, Philip Swartzwelder and others, situated in Monroe Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

ALSO One small tract of coal land, containing 3 acres more or less, about 2 acres cleared, and under fence, adjoining lands of John McCandless, John N. Lane's, heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Aaron W. Evans.

ALSO, One small tract of land containing 6 Acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling House thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt, and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO, One tract of land, containing 150 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, wagonmaker shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoopy, George May and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of George Troutman.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Ott, Joseph Blackburn, Wm. Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Blackburn.

August 2d, '61. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Moss, William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less. One other tract of land in the same Township, unimproved, containing 29 acres, adjoining land of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

☞Terms made known on day of Sale, when due attendance will be given by

NATHAN ROBISON,
Aug. 2, '61. 3t. Adm'r. of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST, NEXT,

The following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Bernard Claybaugh, William Corneli, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, A DOUBLE LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, and other out-buildings.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM,
Aug. 2, 1851. Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,

An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan." for Sale at HARTLEY'S.
Aug. 2, 1861.

LANCASTER and ITALIAN SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

The Italian wheat is raised from imported seed that cost $6 per bushel. I can confidently recommend both kinds to the farmers. My wheat is perfectly clean of Rye, cockle and cheat and will be sold at $1,25 per bushel, cash. WM. HARTLEY.
Aug. 2, 1861.

GRAIN DRILLS.

The best in the world, for sale. Call and see them.

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Oil, Paint, Glass, cutlery and farm Implements, for sale cheap for cash at
Aug. 2, 1861. HARTLEY'S.

ATTENTION, COMPANY, !

I want to make a desperate effort to go east soon and to pay my debts, and I most respectfully ask all who owe me either on note or book account, to call and pay, and those whose accounts have been standing for a long time will be most respectfully *sued*, if they refuse, as I must have money.

Aug. 2, 1861. WM. HARTLEY.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. CO.
Dec. 27th, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th of Dec. inst.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford county, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN,
Aug. 2, 1186 Sec'y.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all.

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861, before the Judges of said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann, intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamin Luman residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the of Sheriff said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE,
Attest: Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July, 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Berly, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sandford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the first Monday, second day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE,
Attest: Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July 26 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.

☞The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
July 26,—4t. Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One certain tract of Land situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small dwelling House and Stable thereon erected, considerable part of said Land cleared.

☞Terms of Sale will be made known on day of Sale and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, 1861. Administrator.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $2,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa,

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
July 12th, '61. Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All presons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay.

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July, 5, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 6, 1861. Administrator,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hacd's of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. I. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861 Auditor.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsburg, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, with a log house (a good cellar under it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Two head of horses, horse-gears, and all his farming utensils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired

JOHN RININGER.

Schellsburg, June 28th. 6ts.

STRAY MULES.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 12 or 14 hands high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be dispored of according to law.

June 28th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in East Providence tp., on Saturday, the 27th ult., a bright bay horse, six years old supposed to have been stolen and abandoned. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Aug. 2, 1861. WM. SNELL.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay*, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St. New York.
May 17th, '61. 3m.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tenuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

WANTED! WANTED—

Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company. This company is intended for a home guard, and any persons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of

July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with theirequal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial al to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country. who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administraton, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indeted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
July 19, 1861. Adm'r,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st o July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the UNION and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance oi a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momento s results hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city · and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.
No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq, James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin. residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reyley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county,

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J, CESSNA, Sh'ff.
June 14th, '61.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,
BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *fro cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices nely will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins. Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.
Bedford, June 14th, '61.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. TheBooks of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHETALND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harr's
KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and expel *worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞ Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the b dford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a oareful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage h ouse.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

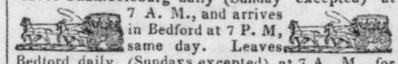
Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th. 1860.

ROCK POWDER—Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, eaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves



Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. KEESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING A CHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal it not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

n the stand formerly ccupie by Dr. F. C. Ream

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There st a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned oy Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 aores; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, paint, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also. an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States. that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark. and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station. Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branhes,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon-making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.
April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast	4 seconds.	Aug. 15, fast	18 seconds.
July 1, -	6 do	Sept. 1, -	23 do
- 15, -	10 do	- 15, -	28 do
Aug. 1, -	16 do	Oct. 1, -	32 do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R.